

lation in California. Daily, weekly, and monthly figures were derived by dividing annual rates by 365, 52, and 12, respectively. All figures in the tables are rounded to the nearest 1,000 patients.

Data on physicians' reports of health plan practices and serious declines in health experienced by patients as the result of health plan actions were drawn from the 1999 Survey of Physicians and Nurses by the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Harvard School of Public Health. The survey was conducted between February 11 and June 5, 1999. Physicians were asked how frequently a set of plan practices occurred (weekly, monthly, every six months, yearly, never, or not applicable to my practice). Physicians who reported that the practice occurred were asked for the impact on the health of their patients.

The figures reported in the survey were converted into daily, weekly, monthly, and annual totals by adding the proportions seeing the specified event during the specified time period. For example, to derive a weekly total, the numbers of doctors reporting seeing such patients weekly was added to one-fourth of the doctors reporting seeing such patients monthly plus one-fifty-second of the doctors reporting seeing such patients annually. The proportion was then multiplied by the size of the sampling universe of 470,364 physicians. All figures reported in the table are rounded to the nearest 1,000 patients.

Note that the tables are not comparable, since one reports on numbers of patients affected, while the other reports on numbers of doctors seeing affected patients. Many doctors saw numerous affected patients. Moreover, judgments of doctors who attribute health declines to specific plan practices may not coincide with patients' own conclusions. Also, the doctor survey reports on patient injuries due to specific plan practices which are not identical with the problems identified in the patient survey.

SMITH AND WESSON AGREEMENT

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, for the first time in the United States, a gun manufacturer has agreed to make major changes to the design, distribution and marketing of its products. In a historic settlement reached by Smith & Wesson, the Administration, and cities and states around the country, Smith & Wesson will make sweeping changes to its business practices.

Under the terms of the agreement, several cities and counties will drop lawsuits filed against Smith & Wesson in exchange for reforms designed to make guns safer and limit access to them by unauthorized users. Specifically, Smith & Wesson agreed to increased safety standards, such as the inclusion of external locking devices on all of its guns immediately, and internal safety locks on its pistols within two years; more stringent performance standards for its handguns, including rigorous drop tests; and a commitment to include "smart gun" technology in its newly designed handguns within three years.

In addition, Smith & Wesson agreed to revamp the way it distributes and sells firearms. Smith & Wesson will conduct business transactions only with authorized distributors and deal-

ers who abide by a code of conduct. The distributor or dealer must agree in writing to perform and complete a background check for all sales, including those at gun shows; impose limits on the bulk purchase of guns; implement a security plan to prevent firearm and ammunition theft; require juveniles to be accompanied by a parent or guardian where guns and ammo are stored or sold. Other parts of the voluntary agreement include a trust fund for a public service campaign about the risk of firearms in the home and lessons for proper home storage. Also, Smith & Wesson made assurances that their guns will not be marketed to appeal to children or criminals and will not be advertised in the vicinity of schools, high crime zones, or public housing.

Finally, with this agreement, a firearm manufacturer has agreed to the basic demands of the American people: to keep guns out of the hands of children and criminals. I hope other gun manufacturers will follow their lead and work to reduce the level of gun violence in America.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, April 5, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,758,940,935,120.58 (Five trillion, seven hundred fifty-eight billion, nine hundred forty million, nine hundred thirty-five thousand, one hundred twenty dollars and fifty-eight cents).

One year ago, April 5, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,662,955,000,000 (Five trillion, six hundred sixty-two billion, nine hundred fifty-five million).

Five years ago, April 5, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,878,158,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred seventy-eight billion, one hundred fifty-eight million).

Ten years ago, April 5, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,093,268,000,000 (Three trillion, ninety-three billion, two hundred sixty-eight million).

Fifteen years ago, April 5, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,737,241,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred thirty-seven billion, two hundred forty-one million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,021,699,935,120.58 (Four trillion, twenty-one billion, six hundred ninety-nine million, nine hundred thirty-five thousand, one hundred twenty dollars and fifty-eight cents) during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NATIONAL STUDENT EMPLOYMENT WEEK

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of National Student

Employment Week. I would like to show appreciation for the good work that the past and present interns in my office have done, and say a few words about the mutual benefits of a congressional student internship program.

These days, as people turn to government more frequently for answers, it is especially important for young people to learn about government. It is crucial that they know how it affects their lives and the lives of others and what they can do to improve it. There is no better way for a student to discover how government works than by participating in the legislative process. Real-world experience helps a student develop optimistic, practical expectations of government.

An internship is often a student's first brush with the professional world. The congressional office gives them an opportunity to develop their professional skills. Each year, after working on Capitol Hill or in a state or district office, thousands of former student interns commit themselves to public service or choose a career path in the private sector. These young people bring the high standards with which they were trained to their first job.

Internships also allow students to gain experience specific to jobs in a congressional office. They allow students to try out different tasks, which gives them the chance to discover jobs they are well suited for and would not know about without hands-on office experience.

Many of us who hold office today credit a student internship as the inspiration for our commitment to public service. In fact, I believe that right now there are many young people who are planning to devote part of their careers to public service because of their student internships. Although not all former interns pursue a public service career, these young people are usually left with an ongoing interest in politics. The result of a student internship, is at the very least, an informed and thoughtful citizen.

I have the great fortune to work with some of the sharpest and most eager minds to come out of our colleges and universities. Among them this spring are Melissa Simpson of Blackfoot and Boise State University, Richard Andrus of Rexburg and Utah State University, Sarah Bonzer of Boise and Boise State University, Laura Atchely of Ashton and the University of Idaho, Melynda Topelian of Herndon High, Herndon, Virginia, and Holly Sonneland of Hailey and The Community School in Sun Valley, in my personal office in Washington, DC. The interns in my Republican Policy Committee office include Elisha Tiplett from Woodbridge, Virginia, and James Madison University, Nathan Johnson of Lewiston, Maine, and Brigham Young University, Carolyn Laird of Edmonton, Alberta Canada and the University of Alberta. The interns in my